The Evening Times

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The circulation of The Times for the week end-

ed May 26, 1900, was as follows:	
Sunday, May 20	19,839
Monday, May 21	40,660
Tuesday, May 22	41,318
Wednesday, May 23	41,132
Thursday, May 24	40,510
Friday, May 25	40,490
Saturday, May 26	41,920
Total	985 980

Daily average (Sunday, 19,839, excepted). 41,005 TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1900.

Some Lessons of the Eclipse.

The recent eclipse of the sun sugge to the student of history a well-defined contrast between the civilization of today and that of a few generations ago. This Newton's theory that we are on the verge of a great religious revolution.

Two hundred years ago an ellpse of the sun was the signal for a solstate of mind, if not of an actual panic, in the minds of the majority of the popula-When the famous "dark day" of the last century occurred, many people officer, and every unbiased civilian familiar were convinced that the judgment was with actual conditions at Army posts, apabout to take place, and that they would hear Gabriel's trumpet before they saw the beer and light wines are dispensed to ensun again, and that the dead would rise listed men in strict moderation, as a temwhich had sought their roost, deceived by the darkness, should descend therefrom and resume their usual employments. It is re- teen would at once lead to the smuggling corded that a State Legislature was actually on the point of breaking up and resolving itself into a revival meeting, when Abraham Davenport, a member with more coolness and horse sense than the rest. suggested that if the judgment day had arrived it might as well find them transacting their business at the post of duty; and the Legislature went on with its deliberations. Even so late as forty or fifty years ago, the churches were kept open and prayer meetings held on the day of an eclipse, and the whole population breathed a sigh of relief when it was over without

Nowadays the idea that an eclipse, or a shower of shooting stars, or a tidal wave. means judgment day, has been practically abandoned. On Monday morning the people of the city of Washington were not on their knees in church, quaking with apprehension lest the clouds should open and strange beings descend upon them with sound of trumpets. They were out with smoked glasses examining the sun. bition with non-prohibition con elation. They were eagerly perusing the cerve the sun standing still nowadayssupposing such a thing were possible—he would not rush panic-stricken to the nearest church; he would, perhaps, make State for the current year? a beeline for some newspaper office cr entific institution to find out what was the matter with the solar system. He are obnoxious to the mass of the people would not take it for granted that the oc-currence had any moral significance for which is guaranteed by the Constitution.

any sensational developments.

that people's ideas are becoming assorted, and that natural science and theology are getting into their proper places. If anythinks it would be a good thing to go back to the old regime, when comparatively intelligent people were reduced to a that of Monday, it would be interesting to hear his arguments on the subject. When people ignorant of any scientific facts are taught, from earliest childhood, that the end of the world may come at any moment, and that one of the signs of it is to be the darkening of the sun, when they are and fanaticism.

perance, morality, good order and discipline, as they surely would be.

When Congress reassembles in December it will be shown that more troops are needed in the Philippines, and as the volunteer system by that time will have because he owing the coat."

This "cullud pusson's" known that more troops are needed in the Philippines, and as the volunteer system by that time will have because he owing the coat."

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This "cullud pusson's" known that more troops are needed in the Philippines, and as the volunteer system by that time will have because he owing the volunteer of the sum of the signs of it is to be they ask your proposed in they a be the darkening of the sun; when they are and fanaticism. also taught that their eternal salvation from agonies greater than those of Ashtabula or Johnstown, enduring for acons of time, depends upon their being in a proper frame of mind before they dieit is not at all wonderful that they shiver at midday, and a cold, clammy wind comes from which this train of reasoning starts. eory, there is plenty of cause to be the difference. afraid. But what kind of a theory is it, viewed in the light of common sense? How does it increase the happiness of mankind for the population to be scared out of its wits at a perfectly natural phenomenon? Is it not much more sensible for people to be taught the laws of the solar system, in a general way, so that they will see the true cause of this alarming thing?

The fact is that the religion of today is becoming spiritual and not material. People are coming to see that signs and wonders are not of as much account as con duct, sentiment, and ideals, and that it does not make so much difference whether miracles ever happened as it does whether tive branch of the Government. It is therethe teachings of Christ incite men to higher living. It was well said that an idolaeration seeks after a sign. The really religious generation can do without

Blackmail at the Exposition.

It rather makes one shiver to read on same day of two startling hold-ups by highwaymen! The news of this date informs the public that a Western train has been boldly and openly robbed much less abandoned, by an Administraby a lone bandit, and that American exhibitors in Paris have been and are being brutally robbed by a combination of rascals hailing from the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave. We have, indeed, now to add Paris to the places which will require Congressional investigation. The remark may be hazarded that committees of the Senate and House will not object to a summer trip to the Exposition, as they might to visiting Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines at the same sea-

their shows would be excluded. Some of them, it is said, have refused to be held up and have withdrawn their exhibits, already in Paris, and stored them in London.

A revelation of this kind at this time is peculiarly embarrasing to the Administration, on account of the political make-up of the national representation at the fair If our people there, or some of them, have not hesitated to pick the pockets of their countrymen who are or intended to be exhibitors, there is no telling what other abuses and rascalities may not demand investigation. The American Pavilion, con cerning which unkind things are said, although everybody praises its liquor bar, may cover a handsome private profit, represented by the difference between its actual and nominal cost. Where so much money has been expended in one way or another, some of it naturally must have been regarded as "commissions." We are afraid that there have been sad doings over in Paris; also that they may not have been pardoned in advance by an imperial ukase such as protected and protects Mr. Hanna's friend Rathbore in Cuba.

It is astonishing that a body like the Methodist General Conference, assembled in Chicago, including in its membership men of prominence in the country, and presumably of intelligence and ordinary common sense, should so far forget itself as to join in the crank hue and cry against President McKinley on account of his atcontrast really goes to prove Dr. Heber titude until recently toward the Army canteen question. It is to be feared that denominational politics and narrow prejudice, rather than religion, could be found at the bottom of the movement without much digging.

Methodists who read and think cannot be ignorant of the fact that every Army proves of the Army canteen where only the cemetery before the chickens, perance godsend to the service. No one who knows anything about the circumstances can doubt that to abolish the canof vile whisky into military reservations and to the establishment of hellish dives just outside of them. That has been the universal and inevitable rule wherever camps or posts have been without the benefit of a place where, under proper control. American soldiers were able to buy wholesome light beverages, which, as free men, they had a right to buy and use with-

The cranks and ultra-prohibitionists may cover up their work with such abstract pseudo-moralisms as form their stock in trade. They cannot conceal the truth that their crusade against the canteen is one which, if successful, will introduce an element of disorder and drunkenness in the service from which it is at present nearly free under a sane system of regulation, and the exclusion of alcoholic liquors. ever it has been tried, absolute prohibition has proved a farce and a failure. To realize this one needs only to compare the police statistics, where there are any, of prohiand note how little effect the law has upon the number of arrests for intoxication. It newspapers to see when the eclipse would is trite to say that there is not a town in be at its height. If anybody should ob- Maine today where a man who has acquaintances cannot buy all the liquor he wants. How many Government retail liquor licenses are there extant in that

Sumptuary laws, however much they may please a certain small minority class, which is guaranteed by the Constitution.

The enlisted man of the regular army is not a convict to be denied his citizen rights, beyond restrictions necessary for the good of the service. And denial of a beverage like beer, which is a modern necessary of life as much as is tea or coffee, would be a senseless outrage upon the soldier, even if the consequences of him or his family, or the county in whi h The enlisted man of the regular army is tively intelligent people were reduced to a state of imbecility by an occurence like that of Monday, it would be interesting the soldier, even if the consequences of such denial were not subversive of temperance, morality, good order and dissipart that of Monday, it would be interesting to the soldier, even if the consequences of such denial were not subversive of temperance, morality, good order and dissipart that the soldier, even if the consequences of such denial were not subversive of temperance, morality, good order and dissipart that the soldier, even if the consequences of such denial were not subversive of temperance, morality, good order and dissipart that the soldier, even if the consequences of such denial were not subversive of temperance, morality, good order and dissipart that the soldier, even if the soldier, even if the consequences of such denial were not subversive of temperance, morality, good order and dissipart that the soldier, even if the soldier, even if the consequences of such denial were not subversive of temperance, morality, good order and dissipart that the soldier, even if the soldier, even if the consequences of such denial were not subversive of temperance, morality, good order and dissipart that the soldier, even if the soldier, even if the consequences of such denial were not subversive of temperance, morality and the soldier is the soldier of the soldier is the soldier of the soldier is the soldier in the soldier in the soldier in the soldier is the soldier in the soldier in

There is much dignity and decorum in the announcement that while our forces in Chinese waters will act concurrently with those of other nations, in case of is the Buffalo politician recently appointtrouble at Pekin, they will act quite inde- ed judge of the new district of Western and quake when they see the sun obscured pendently. The marines and bluejackets of other powers will march and fight under behest of Senator Platt. Hazel's nominaup through the hot summer air. Man is a the officer, of whatever flag, who happens tion has not yet been confirmed by the to be the highest in rank present. The Americans will join in the movements, but tions of New York Republicans are joinit is perfectly correct to be seized with will act, not under orders but by polite ing in the cry against him. It is being serious fears on such an occasion. On that request. The distinction is as great as

Allen is Governor of Porto Rico in name only. His power to govern is through an Executive Council, which has not been appointed. A majority of its members need not be Porto Ricans, but may be carp tbaggers, suggested by the trusts in whose interests the island is being and is to be exploited. Mr. Allen is therefore in an embarrassing position, but he will probably have to wait until Congress is off the hands of the Administration. Some of the gent emen selected for seats in the Council by their business patrons might not be alto gether acceptable in the eyes of the legistafore prudent to secure an adjournment before action.

The Western stockyards men and packers are not sentimentally or otherwize interested in the Monroe Doctrine; in fact, do not know whether it refers to predestination or justification by faith. But they are luminous on the subject of the American hog, beet and sausage doctrine, and they do not mean that it shall be ignored, tion which is greatly indebted to them in more ways than one. In fact, they are demanding an extra retaliatory duty against Germany on all imports from that empire. If Mr. Hanna cannot manage to get rid of Congress without much further delay, that duty may have to be imposed. The situation is one which calls for action or evasion, or important campaign subscriptions may be lost.

A Civil Service Reform Lesson.

Son.

So, if Mr. Peck suspects any "bad book-keeping" among his subordinates, he would best whitewash them without delay, for there is likely to be a disturbance when the charges against his administration are pressed, as from present appearances they seem liable to be. The French Government assigned space to American exhibits liberally, and absolutely free of charge to exhibitors. Yet it is alleged that the latter generally have been compelled to pay blackmail to somebody for the privilege of occupying any area from six feet square up, or have been given to understand that (From the Philadelphia Record.)

POLITICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

story comes from Albany to the effect that David Bennett Hill has thrown down the contest the proposition at the New York delegation to Kansas City for Bryan. It is claimed that John F. Carroll, acting for the favor instructions. As the story goes, last ator Edward Murphy, Patrick McCarren, representing Hugh McLaughlin, and John F. Carroll, representing Richard Croker, and they solemnly agreed to his suggestion that, following an immemorial custom, the delegation go to the National Convention uninstructed. Hill expected to insert a plank in the New York platform unequivocally recognizing Bryan as the party lead-er, but he explained that if the delegation should go to Kansas City unfinstructed it could exercise a larger influence in the Convention—presumably meaning that the New Yorkers would be in a better position to demand concessions in the platform. to demand concessions in the platform. Hill's programme of opposition at the forthcoming State Convention has not been outlined for publication. His supporters make the bare statement that he intends to put up the "fight of his life" against Croker for the supreme mastery in New York. His fight will not necessarily mean harm to Mr. Bryan. On the contrary, it appears that Mr. Bryan. On the contrary, it appears that Hill believes his only show to stand as close to the national leader as he desires is to destroy Croker's position as the undisputed master of the situation in New York. If he accomplishes this he will have a free hand in the New York delegation at Kansas City and reaches he was a city and reaches the second state. cas City and probably could force some concessions, not necessarily in the platform, but in the matter of controlling the patronage in the event of Mr. Bryan's election. A victory such as Mr. Hill is striving for at present price lee leed to reing for at present might also lead to re-

out an interview Saturday night, in which he admitted that the bill would not be ne admitted that the bill would not be pressed for passage at this session, but calling attention to the fact that unless something was done for the Army early in the next session the nation's military establishment would be in a sorry plight. This statement, it is is declared by experts, is only a bid for public sympathy for Army reorganization substantially along the lines laid down by the Root That is to say, the bill will not only be brought forward at the next session, but also powerful efforts will be made to so amend it as to make a material increase in the standing Army far exceeding the increase of 5,000 in the artillery arm proposed by the Root bill. For political effect the twenty-one regiments of volun-teers now in the Philippines will be start-ed home the middle of October or the first of November, and when they are with-drawn a force of regulars entirely inade-quate to the demands of the situation will poldened to unite their efforts to that end.

The Fight on Hazel.-Senator Platt's man Hazel doubtless will be an issue in New York politics this year. Mr. Hazel New York by President McKinley at the Senate, and meantime all sorts and condishown that Hazel, though nominally a lawyer, has virtually had no practice be fore the courts, and that he is nothing more than a Platt striker. Fierce criti-cism is being poured upon him by White-law Reid and others of that element of New York Republicans, and of course Mr. McKinley is coming in for a good part of the abuse being heaped upon Senator Platt and Hazel. Charges of lowering the standard of the Federal judiciary are be-ing freely made against the President and Platt and Hazer.

Standard of the Federal judicia.

In freely made against the President and local heavy to prevent the Federal and local heavy suthorities from discriminating against the Chinese in the matter of precautions against the plague. This means that the Chinese cannot be forcibly inoculated with anti-plague serum, and that they cannot be prevented from entering or leaving San Francisco by the Federal quarantine offiand it is expected that the effect of it will be shown in the decreased Republican vote in Wesern New York in November.

Modern Russian Fiction.

(From the Gentlemen's Magazine.)

The short tale now seems paramount in Russia, and is made to contain truths, protests, longings—even hopes. Korolenko's stories mostly consist of simple daily occurrences, scenes of peasant lite, detached incidents. * * * He does not strive simple daily occurrences, scenes of peasant lite.

Tra

Debarred From the Royal Presence.

(From the London Chronicle.)

Now and then one hears of society ladies being offered large sume—and accepting them—for presenting an embitious woman at a drawing room; but money will not always secure one of the Lord Chamberlain's cards of admission. For example, the wife or daughter of a retail tradesman, however large his business, and however wealthy he may be, is never allowed to enter the royal presence, and two or three other classes are rigorously barred. There is also an objection to the wives of company promoters. Indeed, when there is a drawing room announced the clerks in the Lord Chamberlain's effice have oute an exciting time in enquiring into the position of those desiring to attend.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION

the Governor was describing a declara-

Hill Will Fight .- A circumstantial To the Editor of The Times The people of Charlotte are much amused at the ignorance of the Meckgauntlet to Tammany and will stubbornly lenburg Declaration of Independence which Mr. W. H. Burr displayed in a re-State Convention on June 5 to Instruct the cent number of The Times. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was adopted on May 20, 1775. absent Croker, broke faith with Hill by and printed in the "Cape Fear Mercury" announcing last Sunday that Tammany will in June following. On pages 38 and 39 of the tenth volume Friday Hill met in New York former Sen- of the "North Carolina Colonial Record" is an address of the Royal Governor before the Executive Council on June 25, late most treasonable publication by a ommittee in the county of Mecklenburg, explicitly renouncing obedience to His Majesty's Government and all lawful authority whatsoever," etc. Yet Mr. Burr, owing to his ignorance of this address, speaks of the declaration as "a myth." peaks of the declaration as "a myth." Again, on pages 144 and 145 of the same olume of the "Colonial Record," the vernor, in a proclamation dated August 8, 1775, recites: "Whereas I have also seen a most infamous publication in the 'Cape Fear Mercury,' importing to be resolves of a set of people styling themselves a

ing for at present might also lead to results of personal value at Kansas City which would place the former Senator in a position of commanding influence there second only to that of Mr. Bryan. In spite of his bolt in '96, there is a deep undercurrent of admiration for Hill among the Emocratic masses, and if he can demonstrate that he has lost neither his cunning nor his prowess he may cut a higger figure at the National Convention than any other half dozen men there.

The Army Programme.—It is gradually being shown that there was a palpable trick in the announcement, made with such unusual frankness a week ago, that Speaker Henderson had defied the Administration regarding the Army Rewith such unusual frankness a week ago, that Speaker Henderson had defied the Administration regarding the Army Reorganization bill. It will be recalled that it was given out from Administration circles that the Speaker had been Fale to the White House and there put upon the gridiron by the President, Mr. Hanna, Secretary Root, and others who are supposed to be especially committed to the Reorganization bill, and that General Hender Reorganization bill, and the committee on Pensions has recommended the enactment of the bill to reduce the resolutions which the Royal Government of June, 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolves which he agreet were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence and thereby refute his own statement regarding "myth." The Royal Governor, who read the declaration within two or three weeks after its adoption, and defined the enactment of the bill to reduce to this Majesty's Government, and constitution of the laws, government, and constitution o recorded his opinion at the time, is a more creditable witness than Mr. Burr, who undertakes to explain it in the year 1990.

Again, Mr. Burr declares, with his customary recklessness, that the "old style prevailed in North Carolina in 1775, so that May 31 answers to May 29, new style." If Mr. Burr had taken the trouble to expend the dade count records and to examine the deeds, court records and public documents made in North Carolina in the year 1775 he would have found them all dated in the new style, and saved the exposure of his Ignorance in that platter.

If Mr. Burr will examine the records of

Robert Harris, Register.)
"This indenture, made this 28th day of January, in the fifth year of our inde-pendence and the year of our Lord Christ

his friends gathered around and inquis "How did you come out, Jim?" "Why answered every question." "What did they ask you?" "They told me to parse 'Joseph has a coat of many colors,' and I answered Joseph is in the possessive case

hension of the Mecklenburg Declaration. The next time Mr. Burr writes on this question let us hope that he will explain the difference between "declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of a country" and a declaration of independence; also the difference between a declaration of independence and "explicitly renouncing obedience" to the British Government.

nce" to the British Government.
We will be glad also to have him cite wo contemporaneous witnesses who tes-ified to a meeting of delegates at Char-

lotte on May 31, 1775.

When he makes assertions we hope he will cite contemporaneous authorities to sustain them, as we are not willing to accept as witnesses Dr. Willing and the otte on May 31, 1775. late Peter Force, who lived fro five to one hundred years after the declaration was adopted

GEORGE W. GRAHAM, M. D. Charlotte, N. C., May 26, 1900.

CHINESE WIN IN COURT.

They Cannot Be Foreibly Inoculated

natown is being continued by the inspec-tors of the Board of Health, but as yet no case of bubonic plague has been discovered.

The American Conscience.

(From the Scottish American.)

An American consul has been discussing the reasons Americans have for going abroad so frequently and in the numbers they do. He thinks they are principally three-first, the desire to educate their children in Europe; second, the greater cheapness in the cost of living, and, thirdly, a growing dislike of the American yellow press and its methods. The last is no doubt a factor in the case, for its tendency to vulgarize everything is very offensive to those who aim at refinement and the enjoyment of life. This apart, however, it is natural for such Americans as can afford it, to seek change of atmosphere and surrounding in the older forms of civilization.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)
"My love," he propested, "my love, f' you's
gea' s'eyer."
"(th, yes," I suppose so," she replied. "You
l'are preserved it in alcohol."

VETERANS AT A BANQUET.

former Confederate Soldiers Who Are Now Members of Congress. Confederate veterans of the civil war, who are now members of Congress, gave their initial banquet last night at the Metro politan Hotel. The banquet hall was tastily decorated and a large oil nainting of Gen. Robert E. Lee was hung on the wall

at one end of the table. Representative James E. Richards n were made by a committee composed of Capt. John Lamb, R. N. Harper, and Clarence Thomas. The success of the occasion fore the Executive Council on June 25, 1775, one month after the meeting of the delegates at Charlotte, in which the Chief Magistrate refers to the declaration that he had read in the "Mercury" as "the Council of the principles of the of the Principles

the "Lost Cause" in the speeches made in response to the numerous toasts.

Senator Daniel responded to the toast,
"Virginia," and eulogized the great Confederate leader, Robert E. Lee. He spoke
of the sacrifices made by his State to the outhern cause, stating that Virginia had furnished 70,000 men in the war, and not ing the fact that her soil was the battle ground on which the Army of Northern Virginia "won imperishable renown." Other toasts were "Maryland." Repre-sentatives J. W. Denny, R. Z. Linney, M. E. Benton, W. L. Talbot, P. A. Dieso, I.

E. Benton, W. J. Talbot, R. A. Pierce, L. F. Livingston, John M. Allen, Senator Ste-F. Livingston, John M. Allen, Senator Stephen R. Mallory, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler; "The Infantry," Samuel W. T. Lanham, of Texas; "The Artillery," William Eiliott: "The Cavalry," Capt. John Lamb, and Senator H. D. Money, of Mississippi; "The Confederate Navy," A. S. Berry, of Kentucky, and "The Confederate Chaplain," Rev. R. H. McKim, completed the list of toasts and speakers.

Among those present at the banquet were: committee for the country of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of this country," etc. Here, again, Mr. Burr, owing to the haze which envelopes his mind, could not see that the Governor was describing a declaration.

the Governor was described to the Mecktion of independence.

There are other references to the Mecklenburg Declaration by the Royal Governor in the "Colonial Records," but we
deem those cited sufficient to show that
Mallory, H. D. Money, W. B. Bate, J. W.
Daniel, and A. O. Bacon.
Engresentatives Willis Brewer.- J. H.
Rufus Lester.

Daniel, and A. O. Bacon.

Representatives Willis Brewer. J. H.
Bankhead, Joseph Wheeler, Rufus Lester,
L. F. Livingston, J. W. Maddox, Adolph
Meyer, J. W. Denny, John M. Allen,
Thomas Spight, T. C. Catchins, Patrick
Henry, William Elliott, W. J. Talbert, J.
D. Bisbardson, N. N. Cox, P. A. Piscre, D. Richardson, N. N. Cox, R. A. Pier W. T. Lanham Lamb, P. J. Otey, D. E. John Davis, M. E. Benton, G. W. Taylor, A. S. Berry, J. F. Wilson, and Joseph Black-

TO MODIFY THE LAWS.

far as the same relates to participants in the Mexican war and their widows. The inhibition worked by this law has already been removed by the act of Jan-uary 29, 1887, from all those who apply for the Mexican war service pension progided for in that act, but all those who may to a successful conclusion in that war are till denied a pension graded according to those disabilities, if by reason of resi dence within the Confederate States of other facts they are now unable to es tablish loyalty to the Union during the

THE PAY OF COLONEL MILLS.

Joint Resolution Giving Him the Emoluments of His Rank.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the House has presented a favorable report on resolution, permitting Anson Mills, colonel alry to accept and exercise the functions suming work after the injunction processes of boundary commissioner on the part of have been completed.
the United States, approved December 12, Mr. Warner said the report that the min-

dary between the two co

nel Mills was in com- ent in court. At that time Colonel Mills was in com-mand of the Third Regiment, United States Cavalry, and the resolution under which he This "culled pusson's" knowledge of Cavalry, and the resolution under which he grammar is equal to Mr. Burr's apprehension of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

The mecklenburg Declaration of the mecklenburg Declaration. was appointed the emoluments in pay and should receive "the emoluments in pay and should reark" of a colonel. Had he been a brigarsh; the time he would cerader general at the time he would cer-tainly have received the pay and emoluments of his rank.

Since his appointment Colonel Mills has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and still later was retired with

The joint resolution approved December 12, 1893, gave him the pay of a colonel in simply seeks to give him the emoluments properly appertaining to his rank.

TO FIT NEELY'S CASE.

A Substitute Extradition Bill Reported to the Senate.

A bill to bring about the extradition of with embezzlement, has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on the ommitted in Cuba after a hearing before

rned by the United States.

The report accompanying the bill states that the Paris Treaty made it incumbent tupon the United States to protect life and property in Cuba during their control of the island, and to that end every aid in making effective the administration of in the paper was taken under discussion, and while it was commended for its earness the preachers denied the charge in making enective the administration of pustice therein must be given, and those committing crimes therein who seek asylum in the United States must be returned to the island for trial, or both life pews.

and property there would be insecure.

"Our judiciary relations to Cuba," it continues, "are of such a singular and exalted character that we should be quick to provide all necessary means for making executive laws which are operative in the island. It would indeed be idle for the military authority to provide or sanction a criminal code for the island if criminals. could escape to the United States and no means be afforded for their apprehension and return to the proper jurisdiction, there to answer the charges standing against them."

Public Life. (From the New York Evening Post.)

Senate from Indiana at thirty-six, Railey coing the Democratic primaries in Texas at the age, and Yates at thirty-mine defeating his ions for the Republican pomination for Gove in Illinois. The truth about the matter s to be that neither youth nor age is sine-dec factor in any of these cases. Illinois, for exan is quite likely to re-elect to the Senzee Cellons, who will be in his seventy-second when his present term expires in 1901.

Manila's Other Epidemic. (From the Minneapolis Journal.)
Two American vaudeville companies had ed for Manilla with a few kers of salter songs and pickled jokes of the 1839 vintage

RECEIPTS IN THE PHILIPPINES. A Statement Issued by the War De-

A statement was made today by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, showing that the total receipts of the Philippine treasury for the month of March, 1900, was \$630, 773,42. The receipts consisted of customs receipts to the amount of \$533,595.99; internal revenue receipts to the amount of acted as toastmaster, and the arrangements \$29,024.93; miscellaneous receipts to the amount of \$67,905.65, and insurgent seized

funds to the amount of \$246.85. Of the total amount of customs receipts for the month of March the port of Manila contributed \$478,453.96; the port of Hoilo, \$24,908.72; the port of Cebr \$19,229.94; the port of Jolo, \$10,072.34; the port of Daguan, \$79,74; and the port of Zamboanga,

The \$67,995.65 received from miscellaneous sources was divided as follows: Manlia, \$48,766.86; Cavite, \$226.38; Iloilo, \$191.63; Cathalogan, \$12,13.90; Bulacan, \$22.66; Vigan, \$101.62; Magalang, \$11.60; Aparri, \$8,352.

The \$29.024.93 internal revenue collec-The \$39,024.93 internal revenue collections was divided as follows: Manilla, \$15,443.37; Cavite, \$163.77; Hotlo, \$3,45; Imus, \$60.32; Quingua, \$43.34; Gerona, \$80.27; Baliuag, \$66.31; Pasay, \$19.67; Bacour, \$26.01; Guagua, \$51.59; Bre.lor, \$10.03; Apalit, \$66.58; Malabon, \$185.60; Angeles, \$35.17; Florida Blanca, \$36.33; Taguig, \$5.96; Santa Rita, \$38.60; Bamban, \$15.62; Miago, \$92.50; Piran, \$45.61; Marionina, \$92.50; Piran, \$45.61; Marionina Miago, \$92.50; Binan, \$45.61; Mariquina, \$55.68; San Francisco de Malabon, \$56.11; Calisino, \$333.89; San Mateo, \$23.72; Rosario, \$10.75; Rambiod, \$52.62; Bu'a au, \$23.80; Pasig, \$5.01; Cuyapo, \$363.73; Porac, \$82.96; San Luis, \$170.13; Candata, \$208.80; Dagupen, \$2 858.12; Mexico, \$87.88; Batenzas, \$91.41; Santa Barbara, \$108.67; San Fernando de la Pampanga, \$122.96; Victoria, \$156.18; Novelé a, 89.25; Moncada, \$183.13; San Carlos, \$25.40; Urdaneta, \$25.89; Guiguinto, \$36.61; Calulut, \$34.80; Maltiboc, \$2.90; Penaranda, \$2.33; Calbayog, \$81.90; Magalang, \$41.57; San Fernando de la Union, \$139.20; Capiz, \$335.93; Concepcion, \$12.794; San Jacinto, Calisiao, \$333.89; San Mateo, \$23.72; Ro-\$336.99; Concepcion, \$167.64; San Jacinto, \$279.75, and Calumpit, \$43.86.

IRON-MOLDERS' STRIKE.

Baltimore Workmen Demand an Increase in Wages.

BALTIMORE, May 29 .- Members of Lorai 19, Iron Molders' Union of No.th America, went on a strike yesterday, demanding higher wages.

The union has about 300 members in Baltimore, although only about a varty-five are now out. These are from the fo low-·Bros & Co., Casterdike & Fields, Flynn & Emrich, Ellicott & Cc., and H. C. Larra-

The machine and stove molers have uth Baltimore Car Works, and P. Kenth organizations are expected in Belti-If an agreem

COAL MINERS TO MARCH.

Maryland Strikers to Make a Demonstration on "Injunction Day." CUMBERLAND, Md., May 29 .- Mine Workers' Organizer William Warner was in Cumberland vesterday on his return to the mining region from Pittsburg, where he visited his family. The sixth and probably the last injunction-that of the new Central Coal Company-was served on him. Last week Mr. Warner said that no a pound of coal would be dug yesterday, the joint resolution, amending the joint and fits statement was borne out, for no attempt was made at resumption. Indicaof the Third Regiment, United States Cav- tions, however, point to the operators re-

12, 1893, permitted Col. Anson Mills, of the Third United States Cavalry, to accept the place of boundary commissioner upon Third United States Cavarry, to accept not care to pay car fare to the Cumper-place of boundary commissioner upon land and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, joint commission appointed by the Re-which is owned by the interests controllpublic of Mexico and the United States to definitely determine and mark the bounties the men upon whom injunctions have been served realize they are obliged to be pres-

Mr. Warner said that 400 families were now receiving aid from the organization and the strike has settled down into a long one, but the operators could soon end it by granting a conference. A large num-ber of miners left for other regions yesterday. The coal supplies of some local re-tail dealers are becoming very short.

AN APPEAL TO MINISTERS.

Labor Organizations in Richmond Ask Their Assistance. RICHMOND, Va., May 29.-W. E. Seal,

a labor organizer, appeared before the Baptist Ministers' Conference here and presented a paper on behalf of the labor organizations of the city. He said that the members of the labor

organizations did not have a wholesome sentiment for the church, and contrasted Neely, the Cuban postal clerk charged conditions here with the co-operation of ministers and laboring men in England ed to the Senate by the Committee on the Judiciary as a substitute for the bill passed by the House. It provides for the surrender of any fugitive from jusice charged with any offence (not political) and Continental Europe. He declared that men. He also asserted that the minist i judge of the United States Circuit or Obstrict Court. The bill also names the plainly on this subject, as they were supplicable, and limits the life of the act to the handsomest and best upholstered pews the period in which Cuba shall be governed by the United States.

CURRENT HUMOR

A Reasonable Excuse. Assessor-How about this piano? Last year you used it at \$50, and here you have it worth only

Taxpayer-Oh-er-the plano! Yes. You see, my wife has been practicing classical music on it all winter and it's only a wreck now." A Step Higher. (From the Chicago News.)

Stern Judge-Madam, did you go away and eave your baby in the lurch? Heartless Mother-No, sir; I left him in a bas-

Quite Proper. (From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)
"That girl accepts rings from men she doesn't "How can she?"
"Has to. She's a telephone girl."

Another War Cloud. (From the Chicago News.) She-Just think, dearest! Only two more days

> A Slight Error. (From London Tit-Bits.)

Old Lady (to chemist)-I want a box of canine Old Lady (to Escand)
pills.
Chemist—What is the matter with the dog?
Old Lady (indignantly)— I want you to know,
sir, that my husband is a gentleman.
(Chemist puts up some quinine pilis in profound

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The excess of births over deaths in Switzerland last year reached nearly 27,000.

A petrified potato in perfect shape was recently ound in a Maine kitchen garden.

Southern Russia anticipates an immense product The salary of the British Commander-in-Chief while on actice service is £75, or pearly \$2.5 a

Grave diggers in Manchester, England, are ask-ing for higher wages. Business in their line is not sufficiently active to provide for their wants. The annual report of the fire departmenthat 196,800 acres of territory and 277 water front are protected in New York ci

The work of the Chicago City Directory enum-rators for 1909, almost completed, shows that he population of Chicago is not less than 2,001,

The Jagersfontein Diamond Mine, seventy miles southwest of Bloemfontein, produces stones to the annual value of £400,000, and their quality is excellent.

St. Helena will find companions in the island of of colored men, who were brought to the island 150 years ago.

There are now forty pearl button factories in Iowa, working up shells procured from the river beds. Nearly 1,500 people are employed in the factories alone.

South Americans, as a rule, are not infatuated with iced Ginks. The people of that region are not thoroughly imbued with the fragrant odors of mint juleps or gin rickeys. A wrought iron gas main, 23,015 feet long and inches in diamter, is in use between Phoenix-rille and Royersford, Pa. The gas is conveyed under pressure of 20 pounds.

ville and Royersford, Pa. The gas is conveyed under pressure of 20 pounds.

Scientists say frogs do not need brains. Experi-ments show that when deprived of them the frog still exists and is able to attend to his usual functions in a automatic way.

A sturgeon was recently caught in the North Sea weighing over 500 pounds. The fish was a warrior of the first water and destroyed §750 worth of nets before he surrendered to his captors,

The British soldier gets about a shilling a day. Those fellows who have been penned up in Mafe-king for seven months are assuredly under the impression that they have earned their salaries. Australian and African millionaires are invading the aristocratic precincts of Grosvenor Square, London. Many of the old residents of that famous precinct are removing to other places of habita-

American gentlemen at balls and social recep-tions the pneumonia shirt. Probably their ideas concerning these garments are entitled to some

The crack of the sjambok, the favorite whip of The crack of the sjamook, the favorite wap of the South Africans, sounds like a pistol she. This implement of punishment is made from rainoceros hide and its effects are as severe as those of a cat-o-nine tails.

A farmer's horse in a New Hampshire town re-

cently got loose in the early morning and ate one and one-half bushels of cracked corn. The horse survived the feast, but his owner was at last ac-counts contemplating giving the beast away. The German carp fish is invading London wat-

The carp is of comparatively little account ag an edible fish, and like the English sparrow among birds he claims the globe, including the seas thereon, for his own and drives all priztd fish out of whatever balliwich he inhabits. New York city is attempting to rival Washing-

The "Boston Transcript" notes the fact that he ravages of the caterpillar, and presented in

It appears to be generally admitted that rais ndia and certain other portions of the globe When the rodents are first stricken, those

humanitarian has appeared with a war into sleep instead of killing them. As he explains

world (excepting, of course, China, and perhaps Japan, where correct statistics of home co Japan, where correct statistics of home consump-tion are not yet available). In other words, New York city, the only raw silk market in America, holds now the first place among all the raw silk markets in the world, Stanghe alone excepted. In New York city more raw silk is now sold than is consumed in France, which is still the largest silk consuming country in Europe.

European anthropologists have for some time een studying with interest certain human skeletons which were unearthed at Schweizershild, in Switzerland, and which are remarkable for their small size. Prof. Kollman, of Basle, exhibited them at various museums, and the general opinion of scientists was that they were the skeletons of dwarfs. Prof. Kolman further maintained that the original inhabitants of Switzerland must have been persons of this type, and another discovery that has just been made impels many to believe he is right. ons which were unearthed at Schweizersbild, in

Jowels which rarely come into market were reauction. One of these historical badges, a goldbuckled garter of the Most Noble Order of the

A Calcutta newspaper contains the following amusing sample of Hindeo English in its holel advertisement column: "Gentleman who come in hotel not say anything about their meals they

The ax by which Charles I was beheaded, writes Museau Borbonico at Naples. The executioner of the King-one Giles Dekker-survived the mo arch thirty-six years, dying in 1685. His claim to the ax, which he appears to have regarded as his the ax, which he appears to have regarded as his perquisite, was granted by Parliament, and it remained his until his death. He refused to make an exhibition of the instrument, but his son, dewild of such scruples, at once placed it on show at his tavern in Lambeth, and this coming to the new King's ear, a raid was made, the ax was confiscated, and James II became its custodian. When compelled to fly from the kingdom in 1688 he took it with him to France, and at St. Germain it remained until his death, in 1701. Louis XIV became its next possessor, and later on the Duke of Orleans, who parted with it for a "consideration" to Ferdinand, King of Naples. Treasured by his family for upward of sixty years, it was finally deposited in the Naples Museum.

No doubt many persons have wondered why the No doubt many persons have wondered why the hour four is represented on watch or clock dial

by IIII instead of IV. A watchmaker who knows the matter to a "New York Mail and Express" reporter. It goes back to 1370. "The first clock which kept anything like accurate time," said he, "was made by a certain Henry Vick in 1370. It was made to the order of Charles V of France, who, you fremember, was called 'The Wise.' It is pretty evident, though, that Charles was not as wise as he liked to imagine. When Vick brought the clock to him he looked closely at it and then frowned. You have got the figures on the dial wrong, he said. 'I think not, Your Majesty,' answered Vick. 'Yes; that four should be four ones.' 'You are wrong, Your Majesty.' 'I am never wrong,' thundered the King. 'Take it away and correct the mistake.' Vick did as he was commanded, and so today we have IIII, when we should have IV."